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And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 25.

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NO. 23.

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DAVID W. HIGGINS

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By Buying Your Candies of

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THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE OF A
generous public has enabled us to still further

Reduce the Price of my
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From this date I will Retail Candies at
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Sugar Almonds,
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Conversation do.
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PLAIN CANDIES, SUCH AS
Sticks, Drops, Barley Sugar and
Acidulated Drops, 37 1/2cts per lb
Broken Candies, 25 cts per lb.

A CORRESPONDING REDUCTION AT WHOLESALE

SUGAR TOYS, all of my own make, at the
Lowest Prices.

WEDDING CAKES on hand and made to
order on the shortest notice.

Fruits for Christmas

FELL & FINLAYSON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER

Pelican and other vessels.

Sweet Oranges and Grapes,

Lemons,

Fig Paste,

New Figs—in 3/4lb, 1lb, 2lb boxes,

French Plums,

Chrystallised Fruits,

New Dates,

Bananas—in 2lb mats,

New Muscatel Raisins,

Sultana do,

Zante Currants,

Preserved Gliger,

do Limes,

do Pine Apples,

do Peaches,

Brazil Nuts,

Jordan Almonds,

New Soft Shell Almonds,

do Walnuts,

do Peanuts,

do Fibberts.

ALSO—a great variety of

CONFECTORY GOODS

which will be sold CHEAP.

The finest quality of

PORT AND SHERRY WINES

And the choicest brands of

GIN, WHISKEY, BRANDY, &c.

In quantities to suit every family and at

PRICES THAT CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD

All Goods delivered by our wagons within a radius

of two miles, or packed for transport to any part

of the Colony

SELL & FINLAYSON

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100,000 Stand of Arms for Juvenile

Troops at the Pioneer Toy and Va-

riety Store at the OLD STAND, Fort

street, near Blanchard, Victoria,

B. C.

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T. GORECKI calls public attention to the new and

larger stock of Arms and other Goods available

for Christian War Present, which he is prepared to sell at

the smallest possible price. Cal. Return is the motto.

MR. HELMCKEN

MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE

M. Victoria between the hours of 9 and 12 in the morning, or at his residence, James Bay, in the evening.

det

Small Profits and Great Returns is the motto.

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ROYAL HOSPITAL

M. JOHN G. NORRIS HAS KINDLY

conseuted, and is hereby authorized, to collect sub-

scriptions and donations for the Royal Hospital.

E. CRIDGE, Hon'y Sec'y.

Delivered by my cart to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE

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THOMAS HODGES,

BAKER & GROCER,

DOUGLAS STREET

BREAD & GROCERIES

Delivered by my cart to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE

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Friday Morning, Jan 6, 1871:

The Opening Speech.

The speech with which His Excellency Governor Musgrave opened the Legislative Council yesterday will be found in another column of the present impression. Most persons will join us in thinking it a clear, sensible, statesmanlike and satisfactory document. His Excellency is in perfect harmony with popular sentiment when he says the Terms of Union are favorable to this colony, that no time should be lost in giving Legislative effect to them, and that 'no minor issues, or local interests which may quite as well be considered and protected hereafter, ought to be allowed to hinder the progress of arrangements likely to be so beneficial to the colony in general.' But it is the passage which touches upon the subject of Responsible Government that will especially command the speech to the colonists, and His Excellency may accept the applause with which it was greeted from those who thronged the galleries of the Council Chamber as a earnest of that satisfaction with which the country will certainly receive it. We are not unaware of the difficulties which must inevitably beset the first steps of the colony towards full self-government; and, without any disposition to play upon the word 'simultaneous,' it occurs to us that the course suggested by His Excellency must meet every reasonable expectation. The only point upon which any anxiety can now exist in connection with this all-absorbing question is as to whether the appointed members will vote on it, and if so, how. It is understood that His Excellency intimated to a deputation in the early part of last year that it would be left to the elected members to decide the question of Responsible Government. Should that be adhered to there can be no anxiety about the result of the vote. Should the Government members be invited to cast an independent vote upon the question it is still rather certain that liberal views would prevail, unless, indeed, some of the people's representatives should go counter to the wishes and instructions of their constituents. All that the most ardent advocates of Responsible Government could reasonably expect or wish is that that form of Government should 'come into operation at the first session of the Legislature subsequent to Union.' The colony will gladly be relieved from the complex, cumbersome and most expensive system of accounts hitherto imposed upon it by the Colonial Office; but the concession comes rather late to be appreciated as an Imperial one. Why was it not made years ago? The proposition to clear up the Real Estate Tax mess will give no little satisfaction in the community in which the grievance is chiefly felt. To overhaul the laws of the colony and eliminate or amend obsolete or defective Acts is also a work much needed. The concluding paragraph of the speech will receive universal endorsement throughout the colony, as the invocation will everywhere evoke a hearty response from all good citizens. Altogether, we must congratulate His Excellency and the country upon the speech with which the session has just been opened.

Grant as a Statesman.

U.S. Grant will doubtless figure in history as a great general, although there are not wanting those who attribute his military successes less to the possession of rare generalship than to an extraordinary 'run of luck.' No one can doubt that he might have retired with greater honor and *eclat* upon his military laurels than he is likely to do upon those won in the Executive Mansion. The historian is not likely to write him down a great statesman. Indeed it must have long been felt that U.S. Grant in the Presidential Chair of the United States was the right man in the wrong place. Nor has his unfitness for that important position ever shone out with greater vividness than in the now famous Message with which the present session of Congress was opened. The extraordinary attitude therein assumed towards the Dominion of Canada has been the subject of severe animadversion and cutting ridicule no less in the press of the country he rules than in the press of the country he insulted. That passage wherein he threatens to retaliate upon Canada for her alleged injustice to American fisherman especially indicates the absence of those qualities of head and heart so essential to the proper discharge of the functions he has assumed. 'I recommend you,' he says to Congress, 'to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada, and also the laws permitting Canadian vessels to enter American waters.' This threat, which was doubtless designed to frighten the semi-independent and irresponsible Kanucks out of their boots, has set them a giggling; and instead of crawling to the tremendous soldier at White House, and abjectly imploring him to suspend the threatened blow, they are poking fun at him. But, lest the Canadian press might be open to the suspicion of looking at the subject with a partial eye, let us see how the press of the United States regards it. The New York *World*, certainly free from Canadian prepossessions, takes the President severely to task on this point. It says the President evidently believes that these laws he asks for power to suspend were passed at the instance and for the benefit of the Canadians; that from pure benevolence they are permitted to bring their goods into New York in

their own vessels from all parts of the globe, and to deposit them in United States bonded warehouses free of expense; that the Americans transport these goods over their railroad lines for the honor of the thing, and deliver them in Montreal and Toronto with a trifling gratuity added as a final evidence of generous liberality; and it concludes that, even were such the case, still Grant's threat would be illjudged, having no merit but the questionable one of hurting the Canadians. But the *World* shows very forcibly that the true state of the case is the very reverse. It shows that the wild protection policy has driven away the once important Canadian custom, and left nothing in place of it but the privilege of passing Canadian imports through the United States territory in bond, for which transit the Canadians pay the American shipowners, pilots, light-houses, storage-men and pay full freight over the American railways. The *World* thus puts the case:—'Now, because some of our fishermen have been injured by the reckless acts of an irresponsible Dominion, is that a reason why our merchants should be injured too? Because some of our citizens have been insulted by our neighbour's ignorant officials, must we be all insulted by ignorant officials of our own? For surely it is an insult to the whole country when the Chief Magistrate gravely recommends measures of hostility against a neighbouring power which hurt no one but our own citizen! Surely it is an insult to this community, at least, to gravely recommend measures seriously affecting our commerce without taking the pains to enquire into their probable results! If we have no better means of making the Canadians abstain from inflicting injury upon some of our citizens than threats to inflict still worse injury ourselves upon others of our citizens noways concerned in the dispute, we had better abandon threats entirely. So far the President's threats have only caused grief to us and laughter to the Canadians. Far from being intimidated by them, the Dominion authorities answer them by fresh demagogies of American vessels, as we are this morning advised by telegraph. Foolish threats that cannot be executed without hurting ourselves more than we hurt the enemy, can only stir up petty local jealousies into a spirit of local hostility. If there were the slightest ground for hoping that our present Chief Magistrate would even attempt to remedy his ignorance by study, we should respectfully recommend to his personal Professor Huxley's celebrated lay sermon on 'The Advantages of Improving Natural Knowledge,' especially the passage wherein that genial writer says:—'When the savage first learned * * that if he struck his fellow savage a blow he would make him angry and perhaps get a blow in return, while it be offered him a fruit he would please him and receive a fish in exchange, * * he learned the outlines of moral, economical and political science.' The professor is evidently mistaken in assuming that all savages have acquired these outlines of moral, economical, and political science. There are some who have yet to learn them. But then he has never visited Washington.' It will be seen by an extract which we clip from the Chicago *Times*, a paper of no little influence and position, that the President is no less unfortunate on the question of right to navigate the St. Lawrence. It is greatly to be desired that the United States and the Dominion of Canada should be on friendly terms; but it is to be feared that there is little prospect of a good understanding under the administration of Grant-Butler-Odlander & Co.

United States Press on the Canadian Question.

From the Chicago *Times*—Democratic. The navigation of the St. Lawrence river is another subject upon which Mr. Grant brings his poetic faculty to bear! It is naturally a poetical subject. In the primeval days of Wisconsin there came forth from the haunts of nature a poet by the tuneful name of Smith, who sang and almost interminable Iliad of the Blackhawk which opened thus:—

'St. Lawrence is a most tremendous river,
And so is Genesee!' The minds of all great poets seem to run in the same natural channels. It is more than probable that our poetical President never improved his mind by the perusal of Smith's tremendous can-
to; it is the poetic faculty which nature implanted in him which brings him by an uncontrollable necessity to the same identical conclusion namely that 'St. Lawrence is a most tremendous river.'

When the poetic faculty has lifted itself to the sublime consideration that the St. Lawrence is a most tremendous river, it passes, by the most natural of poetic transitions, to the reflection that the country which gives rise to such a prodigy of nature is, and cannot help being, a most tremendous country; that it has, and must have, a sort of paternal authority over its tremendous offspring, which includes the right to freely navigate the same from its source to the sea. The poetic faculty of Mr. Grant discerns herein a great law of nature, if not of nature's god. 'It is the natural outlet to the sea for eight States and eighteen millions of people,' says Mr. G. Who shall divest them of their inalienable right to navigate this tremendous outlet? Clearly, it cannot be done—Mr. Clay 'questionably remonstrated' that it cannot. The congress of Vienna laid and established the principle that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to navigate it to the sea. By the treaty

of Maynoo the principle was reaffirmed. Spain and Portugal affirmed it in 1835. The Argentine government affirmed it in 1853. Russia assented to it in 1856. Bolivia in 1858. The Emperor of Brazil in 1865. U.S. Grant in 1870. In despite of these high authorities, in defiance of the great law of nature, in contravention of the poetical instinct of justice, shall a party handful of 'Kanucks' say to eighteen millions of free and independent Americans, You shall not freely navigate the St. Lawrence? 'Ye gods, forbid!'

Such is the way in which Mr. Grant works him off into a fine poetical frenzy on the subject of navigating the St. Lawrence. But now comes a practical, prosaic, matter-of-fact, beef-eating Englishman, who possesses not the slightest symptom of the poetical faculty, and says to Mr. Grant: 'If you are so very anxious to navigate the St. Lawrence, why the blazes don't you navigate it? There it is, in all its poetical tremendousness, and with its numerous falls, rapids, whirlpools, etc., in splendid condition! Freight your ships at Chicago; traverse Lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, Niagara river, Niagra falls, and if you should happen to find anything left of you when you reach the bottom of the falls, nothing hinders you from pursuing the voyage through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, over the Lachine and half a dozen other rapids, and finally (unless you should happen to leave your bones at some of the rather rough places) into the Atlantic ocean. Or, if you choose, take the opposite direction; enter the river from the Atlantic, sail up the rapids, up the falls, up the lakes, and land your ship, if you happen to have brought it with you, at Chicago. The river is there, just as nature made it. Who objects to your navigating it? If you insist upon your right to freely navigate that natural cutlet to the sea, the St. Lawrence River, why navigate it freely, but if you set up the right to freely navigate those artificial contrivances, our canals, it will be best to come down from the poetical view of the question, and regard it as a plain matter of business!'

It is pity thus to destroy all the charming results of Mr. Grant's exercise of the poetic faculty on the navigation of the St. Lawrence. But it cannot be helped. It is a prologue, that is apt to measure the value of poetry, even that of a President, by the market demand there happens to be for the article.

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New Advertisements.

The Nanaimo Strike.

To the VICTORIA PUBLIC.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN appointed a deputation from the citizens of Nanaimo to Victoria, and will sympathize with the workingmen, &c, in behalf of the families of those miners who have been thrown out of employ by the reduction of wages to less than living rates. Contributions of any kind will thankfully received by the said deputation.

E. GOUGH,
T. WALL,
G. TRANFIELD.

Victoria, Jan 6th, 1871.

WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED, UN-
til the 1st of April, for which a fair compensation
will be paid. Address "G. C." at this Office.

T. H.

DELIVER AT NANAIMO THEIR

BEST DOUGLAS COAL.

At \$5 50 per Ton

Newcastle COAL at

\$4 50 per Ton.

DROSS OR SLACK

at \$2 50 per Ton

Jesse Cowper,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

At the old stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply

the wants of the public in this line.

THE LATEST STYLES

Received by every Steamer from England and San Fran-

cisco.

ESQUIMALT MAIL NOTICE

THE DEPOT FOR THE ENQUIRER'S

Express, conveying the daily Mail, Passengers, Par-

ts, &c, and sailing at the Naval Yard and Club House,

at MR. BRAVERMAN'S, corner of Government and Yates St.

All orders and parcels left there will receive

prompt attention.

H. B. GOOD,

Postmaster, Esquimalt.

N.B.—There is now a special box at the Post Office for

PAID Letters for Esquimalt.

JAN 6 1871

MISS COLES

FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND

DRESSMAKER,

ALMR BOSWORTH'S STORE, Johnson street, near Gov-

ernment.

de6

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New Advertisements.

Again in the Field.

A. H. FRANCIS

HAS TAKEN THE STORE ON FORT
street adjoining the TEMPERANCE HOTEL
where he would be exceedingly happy
to accommodate his old customers and all others who
may deem him worthy their patronage. In view of his
age and the heavy pressure brought to bear upon him
arising out of it, he hopes the public will not over-

look him as usual—

GROCERIES, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED

<

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Jan 6, 1871.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Jan 5—Sip Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
CLEARED

Jan 5—Star Grappler, Deveron, Comox
Sea Favorite, McKay, West Coast.

Auction Sales To-Day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Yates street, ... will sell at 11 o'clock, at saleroom, Furniture, Crockery, Billiard Table, Hats, Sewing Machines, &c.

Opening of the Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

THURSDAY, January 5, 1871.

The members elect of the Council met together at 11 o'clock at the Council Chamber.

The return of the writs of election having been read, the Chief Justice

ADMINISTERED THE OATH

to the hon Colonial Secretary, the hon Attorney General, the hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the hon Collector of Customs, Augustus F Pemberton, Esq., E Graham Alston, Esq., Henry Nathan, Jr., E. Q., hon John S Helmcken, Amor DeCosmos, Esq., Arthur Banister, Esq., Hugh Nelson, Esq., and hon Robt W Cartall.

THE MEMBERS NOT PRESENT

were: T B Humphreys, Esq., Robt Skinner, Esq., and C F Cornwall, Esq.

The Councillors having taken their seats, Mr DeCosmos, after copious introductory remarks, nominated

HON. DR. HELMCKEN AS SPEAKER.

Hon Dr Helmcken said he looked upon the motion as more of a compliment than anything else. The matter had been mentioned to him before, but he felt he could not consent to be led up in that Chair during the present session. He had been a Delegate to Canada and therefore had certain questions to answer and remarks to make which would require his frequent presence on the floor of the Council. The advantage of having a representative member in the chair was not so very great at the present time, perhaps it would be a disadvantage to have an elected member in the chair, and he (Dr Helmcken) thought that the Colonial Secretary should occupy the position as being qualified by experience and a knowledge of Parliamentary rules.

Hon Dr Carroll seconded the motion of the last speaker, but warmly eulogized Hon Dr Helmcken.

The motion was unanimously carried.

THE HON. COL. SECRETARY

In taking the chair thanked the Council for the honor they had done him and assured them that he would discharge the important duties of the office to the best of his ability.

RECESS.

The Council then took a recess to meet again at the call of the Speaker.

During the recess the Council Chamber gradually filled with spectators—the ladies being provided with seats within the bar.

Amongst those present were Mrs Musgrave, Miss Musgrave, Mrs J W Trutch, Mr and Mrs W C Ward, Mrs J H Turner, Mr J P Tunstall, Mr R E Jackson, Mrs C A Bacon,

and about 150 citizens, who appeared much interested in the proceedings. At 2½ o'clock the Council was called together and shortly afterwards

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE

Arrived. He was received at the entrance by a detachment of the Rifles Volunteers, who presented arms, the band, meanwhile playing ‘God Save the Queen’.

His Excellency wore the full Civil Service uniform and leant upon the arm of his Private Secretary, as he advanced to the chair, where he was received by the Hon Speaker with a short address, to which having responded in appropriate terms, His Excellency proceeded to read in a loud and clear voice

THE SPEECH

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable Legislative Council

It affords me great pleasure to be able to meet you in person at the commencement of this most important session of the Legislature of the colony, and I do so with especial satisfaction at a time when your body has been so reconstituted as to confer the advantage of legal representation upon the constituents of the several Electoral Districts.

In my address to the late Legislative Council at its last session I pledged myself to recommend to the Secretary of State such a modification of the then existing constitution as to allow the majority of the members of the Legislative body to be formally elected, and my suggestion has been approved and carried into effect. The representative members of your body have been chosen with a full knowledge by the people of the community of the intention that you shall be confided the final decision upon the great question of the expediency and conditions of the proposed union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada.

At the close of the last Legislative Session I acquainted the Council that I should send a Delegation to Ottawa to lay before the Government of Canada the resolutions which had been adopted by that Council on the subject of Confederation; to explain our views and wants, and to learn how far the expectations of the people of this community could be fulfilled in any arrangement for Union. The result of that mission has already been communicated to the public, but I shall now lay formally before you the report of the Privy Council of Canada upon the subject which has been transmitted to me by Lord Litgar. The Terms of Union embodied in that minute, which the Government of Canada is prepared to support in the Parliament of the Dominion are, I believe, as liberal as this colony can equitably expect. Indeed, in some respects, the arrangements agreed upon are more advantageous to us than the scheme originally proposed. I submit them to you in full confidence that you will join with me in this conclusion, and I recommend to you at once to pass an address to Her Majesty, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, praying for admission into the Union on those terms and conditions. I have reason for believing that the community at large desire this course, and no minor issues or local interests which may quite as well be considered and protected hereafter, ought to be allowed to hinder the progress of arrangements likely to be so beneficial to the colony in general.

The argument proposed contains the condition that the existing Tariff and Excise

Duties shall be continued in force in British Columbia until the intended Railway from the Pacific Coast and the systems of Railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of this Colony shall sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. This alternative will, therefore, form a separate question for your consideration, but it need not in any manner affect the adoption of the terms of agreement as they stand.

It is also provided that the constitution of the Executive authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867 continue as existing at the time of the Union until altered under the authority of the said Act; but it is also expressly stated as understood that the Government of Canada will readily consent to the introduction of Responsible Government when desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia.

I am aware that a very general opinion prevails in favor of the adoption of this form of administration for the local Government on Confederation. To introduce it simultaneously would be practically impossible if, as I hope, we should seek admission to the Union at an early date. Time would not be afforded to enable such a further enlargement and modification of the Legislative constitution as will be necessary for the purpose of establishing the requisite legal machinery; for a change in the form of administration would affect without some delay; and more details require to be settled than persons unacquainted with the working of the system would expect. But if your honorable House should be deliberately of opinion that this change is expedient and that it will not be wiser to leave it for more leisurely consideration after Union, I shall, after the adoption of the proposed terms of Union with Canada, be prepared to introduce a Bill to enlarge the number of popular representatives, excluding nominated members from the Council, so as to enable a new Legislative body and the form of administration known as Responsible Government to come into operation at the first session of the Legislature subsequent to Union.

The Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year shall be promptly laid before you. In the preparation of these I have endeavored to avoid any expenditure that can without injury be postponed. In the state of transition through which the colony is now passing to a different system of administration it is obviously not desirable to undertake services of novelty or magnitude to distract existing arrangements.

I have been acquainted by the Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Government no longer regard it as necessary that the accounts of the colony should be transmitted to England for audit, and I have been required to report on the precautions that may be taken to ensure that the local audit may be conducted promptly, honestly and without any influence on the part of the Executive.

It may not be desirable at present, having reference to impending political measures, to make any immediate change in the existing system of audit, which I believe to be complete of its kind; but I recommend you to appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon that system with a view to its simplification, which I think may probably be effected after Confederation with Canada.

Previously to my arrival in the colony a list of taxes and sums due on real estate was in course of preparation by the direction of my predecessor under the provisions of the Fifth Section of the Tax Sale Repeal Ordinance, 1867. On the publication of this list many complaints have been made of erroneous charges, and of the hardship arising in many instances from the arrears which should have been paid by previous owners, and which were presumed to have been liquidated, now falling as a charge upon the land in the possession of other proprietors. The whole subject is a complicated one, not yet cleared from a confusion which gave rise to the Tax Repeal Ordinance itself, under which this list has been prepared. I shall cause a bill to be submitted to you for the purpose of giving me authority to appoint a Commission to enquire into objections to these claims for arrears of taxes, with power to the Governor, on the report of the Commissioners, to remit the liability in cases where it should equitably be removed.

I have appointed a Commission to examine into the state of the laws of the colony, and to prepare an Act to repeal obsolete and useless enactments, which I hope to be able to submit to you during this session with a view to the publication of a revised edition of the laws of the colony as they stand at the time of Union, which may readily be accessible to all classes of the community.

Beyond the subjects which I have mentioned I do not find it now necessary to present any to your consideration. Our business during this session is especially to deal with the great question of Union with Canada; which in greater or less degree must affect every department of public affairs. To this most important matter I am sure that you will give your ready and earnest attention.

At no time in the history of this colony has any Legislative body, whether of the Mainland or Vancouver Island, been occupied with considerations of greater moment than those which now demand your solicitude and which must so deeply affect the future progress of the Province. In every subject of public interest, but especially in one so weighty I pray that the Almighty may guide your deliberations and bring them to a happy issue.

His Excellency then withdrew, the same hours being extended him as upon entering.

Mr Nathan moved that the Governor's speech be printed. Mr Alston seconded and the motion was carried.

STANDING ORDERS.

Hon Chief Commissioner moved that the Standing Orders of the last Council be the Standing Orders of this Council until a committee be appointed to amend them.

Hon Dr Carroll seconded and the motion was adopted.

REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

Hon Collector of Customs moved that a committee be appointed to draft a reply to His Excellency the Governor's speech.

Mr Nathan seconded and the motion being adopted, the Speaker appointed the hon Collector of Customs and Messrs Nathan, Nelson, Banister and Alston.

GRAVING DOCK.

Mr Nathan, amid much applause from the galleries, gave notice as follows:

I hereby give notice that I will on Tuesday next move that His Excellency may be pleased to send down a Bill giving a guarantee, additional to that given by the Dominion Government, of 5 per cent on £100,000 for a period of twenty years, dating from the expiration of that given by the Dominion Government to a company undertaking the construction of a graving dock at the Council. Mr Cornwall was still at Ashcroft and Mr Humphreys was slowly regaining strength at Lillooet.

The French ship Nancy will sail to-day, Courcey, a convict, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for larceny, was pardoned on condition that he should ship by the Nancy.

The arrival of R Skinner, Esq., M. L. C., last evening, leaves only Messrs Cornwall and Humphreys to put in an appearance at the Council. Mr Cornwall was still at Ashcroft and Mr Humphreys was slowly regaining strength at Lillooet.

The argument proposed contains the condition that the existing Tariff and Excise

ADJOURNMENT.

Hon Chief Commissioner moved that the Council do now adjourn until Monday next at 1 o'clock. Carried.

THE MACDONALD TESTIMONIAL.—It appears from recent Canadian exchanges that the movement for a one hundred and fifty thousand dollar testimonial to Sir John A. Macdonald is meeting with very general encouragement throughout the Dominion. Influential committees are being organized in the various cities and towns and the movement gives every promise of success. And it would be strange indeed if it should not prove a complete success. For nearly a quarter of a century has the subject of it been actively engaged in the service of his country, and during the greater part of that period he has occupied the highest, most important and arduous post to which a subject can aspire. In that position he has labored as few public men labor; and that he has not taken advantage of the many opportunities which must have presented themselves to ' feather his own nest' may fairly be inferred from the fact that he has grown poor in the service of his country. It would be strange, indeed, if the four millions of people who have witnessed and benefited by the eminent and patriotic services of Sir John A. Macdonald did not give some public and substantial recognition of them.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS ITEMS.—At a public meeting the inhabitants denounced the present inefficient school system and asked that it be abolished and teachers paid from the general revenue....The fine saloon of J. T. Scott, near Holbrook, Fisher & Co's wharf, took fire at 4½ o'clock on Wednesday morning. The building and everything it contained were consumed, including three billiard tables, valuable paintings, and a number of articles of value which, of themselves, nearly reached in estimate the amount insured. It is supposed that the fire originated near the stove, as the flames were first perceived to issue from the front portion of the building. The property was insured for \$2500, a sum much below its value. The local paper warmly eulogizes the Fire Department for their valuable services.....The contracts for supplying the city gaol were awarded as follows: To Mr J Cunningham for clothing and groceries, to Mr Dickenson for beef and vegetables, to Mr Wu Harvey for bread and to Mr F Kaye for fish.

VICTORIA LODGE, F. & A. M.—The W. M. and officers of Victoria Lodge No 783, E.R., were duly installed by R W D G M Robert Burdaby yesterday at 3:30 p.m. in the Lodge Room, Masonic Hall. Following are the officers for the ensuing Masonic year: Cornelius Thorne WM, Samuel L Kelly SW, I Ragazzoni JW, John Gordon McKay Treasurer, W Leigh, sr. Secretary, R Foster SD Edward Dickinson JD, W T Leigh, jr. Organist, J D Strachan D C, I Isbister I G, W H Thain Tyler.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived at her wharf from Nanaimo at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among her passengers were Messrs Gough, Transfield, Sabiston, Hamilton, Wall, Gilligan and Booth. The bark Atlanta was leading. All attempts to effect a compromise between the Coal Company and the miners have failed. The families of the miners are beginning to experience distress and Messrs Gough and Wall have been sent down to solicit subscriptions from Victorians for their relief.

THE GRAVING DOCK.—Mr Nathan yesterday gave notice of a motion that His Excellency may be asked to send down a bill giving guarantees, additional to that given by the Dominion Government, of 5 per cent on £100,000 for a period of 20 years: said to be guaranteed to date from the expiration of the guarantee given by the Dominion Government to a company undertaking the construction of a graving dock at Esquimalt. The notice was received with applause by the spectators in the lobby and gallery.

THE NANAIMO STRIKE.—Messrs Gough, Wall and Transfield, a delegation from Nanaimo to solicit subscriptions from Victorians to aid the suffering families of the coal miners now on strike, publish an appeal this morning to the public. There is said to be much distress at Nanaimo and contributions of any kind will be most welcome. It is to be hoped that the lamentable strike which has continued at Nanaimo for some months will soon be ended by the adoption of a satisfactory and mutually

互利的 arrangement.

I have appointed a Commission to examine into the state of the laws of the colony, and to prepare an Act to repeal obsolete and useless enactments, which I hope to be able to submit to you during this session with a view to the publication of a revised edition of the laws of the colony as they stand at the time of Union, which may readily be accessible to all classes of the community.

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ESTIMATES.—The Legislative Council meets on Monday at 1 o'clock, when the Estimates for the year will be submitted. From this it might not reasonably be supposed that it is intended to dispose of the Estimates previous to taking up Confederation.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr Franklin's regular weekly sale will take place this morning at 11 o'clock. The lot comprises groceries, wines, liquors, furniture and a large miscellaneous assortment of goods.

MASONIC BANQUET.—A grand banquet was given last evening at Masonic Hall by Victoria Lodge. It was largely attended and passed off satisfactorily. Astriko provided the edibles.

THE STEAMER GRAPPLER sailed yesterday for Hornby Island, the station of the Douglas Whaling Company, to bring down a cargo of oil.

CANADIAN BREADSTUFFS.—During the season recently closed there were exported from the port of Montreal alone 5,680,000 bushels of wheat and 779,000 barrels of flour.

FORGERY.—Amelia Copperman was yesterday brought before the Police Court on a charge of forgery, and was remanded on bail until Monday next.

UNSOND MIND.—Wm O'Reilly was yesterday brought up on remand from the 31st ult and was again remanded for one week.

THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.—During the season recently closed there were exported from the port of Montreal alone 5,680,000 bushels of wheat and 779,000 barrels of flour.

FORGERY.—Amelia Copperman was yesterday brought before the Police Court on a charge of forgery, and was remanded on bail until Monday next.

THE PACIFIC sailed from San Francisco for Victoria direct yesterday afternoon. It is said she will come in this harbor.

<

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York August 15th 1868.
Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION
OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU—the component parts
are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBES, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation—Buchu, in vacuo, under Berries,
by distillation, to form a fine gin, extract
ed by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper
Berries; very little sugar is used and a small proportion
of spirit. It is more palatable than any new in use.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It
is a plant that emits a fragrance; the action of a flame
destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and
glutinous deposit. Muc is the color of ingredients.
The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest
quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent
fermentation; up to inspection it will be found not to be
a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœia, nor is it a Syrup—
and therefore can be used in cases where fever or in-
flammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the
ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that
on inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of profound confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD

Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' experience
to employ and a good
Health and success.

From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the world.
NOVEMBER 4 1868

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied
the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful
in conducting the business, where others had not been
equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed
with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers and Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU!

For weakness arising from indigestion. The exhausto
powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many
alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indi-
position to Excretion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Hor-
ror of Disease, or Foreboding of Evil; in fact, Universal
Lassitude, prostration, and inability to enter into the
enjoyments of society.

THE CONSTITUTION

Once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of
Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRA BUCHU invariably does. If no
treatment is submitted to, complete or instant
cure.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu
and about one-half
dram daily.

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any
other preparation, and all complaints incidental to the
sex, or the decline or change.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu
and about one-half
dram daily.

And

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases
arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little
or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure, com-
pletely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous rem-
edies. Cupid and Mercury,inal these diseases.]

USE

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

and about one-half
dram daily.

in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male
or female, from whatever cause, originating, and no mat-
ter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and
odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening
than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitu-
tions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader need be aware that, however slight may be
the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the
body healthful powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.25
per bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$6.50. Delivered
to any address. Describe Symptoms in all com-
munications.

Address, Druggist, or
agent.

H. T. HELMBOLD

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

NONE ARE GENUINE unless

done up in steel engraved wrap-

per with fac-simile of my Chemi-

cal Warehouse and signed.

sim. 1100

H. T. HELMBOLD.

SPROAT & CO

OFFER FOR SALE,
EX "ADA" AND OTHER ARRIVALS

Ale... Bass' in quarts and pints,
Devenish Champagne Ale in
pints and quarts

Porter... Byass' in qts and pts
Bridges & Sons' "

Brandy... Hennessy } in cask
Jules, Robin & Co }

Sherry... Ronaldson's in cask
and case

Port... Ronaldson's in ck and es

Whiskey... Scotch and Irish
in cask and case

Rum in phns, hgd and brls

Old Tom Gin... Swaine,
Boord and Bernard's in cks
and case

Geneva in red and green cases

Champagne... Vueve Cliquot

and A. Collin in qts and pts

Sparkling Moselle

Kupferberg in cases

Still Wine... Geisenheimer

in cases

Claret... Margaux Leoville in

cases

Maraschino... Cherry Cor-
dial in cases

Angostura Bitters... (Dr.

Seigert's)

SALT... Liverpool, coarse in bags
TEA... Fine Congou, Souchong
CURRANTS, in $\frac{1}{2}$ brls and cases
MARAVILLA COCOA.

Oriental Pickles, Salad Oil

Lea & Perrin's Sauce

Jams, Fruits in bottles

Orange, Lemon & Vanilla Creams

Mustard, Chicory Powder

Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca

Pearl Barley, Cassia, Mace

White and Black Pepper

SOAP... Mottled and Best Lon-
don

CANDLES... Price'sanHales'in
25lb. boxes

TOBACCO... "Navy Fours."

BLANKETS... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ point White

Green, Blue, Scarlet, Black.

3 point Green

CARPETS... Patent Brussels

Cambric Handkerchiefs

Madder Prints

Ransomes and Sim's Ploughs,

Grubbers, Harrows, Turnip
Drills

Horseshoe Iron and Nails

Hoop Iron

Patent Norwegian cooking stoves

Indian Muskets

Cane Chairs

White Lead Paints in kegs

Lamp Chimnies

de4

XMAS PRESENTS!!

D. SPENCER

Has determined to clear his large
Stock of

TOYS, GIFT BOOKS,

Photo & Scrap Albums

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES AND

CHURCH SERVICES.

FANCY GOODS

The most Beautiful all just arrived per
"ADA" from London, at

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES!

CALL AT ONCE

—AND—

Make Your Selection

Rocking Horses !!

Government Street, Dec 16, 1870.

de10

For the Holidays !

EVANS & WILLIAMS

Have Reduced

THE PRICE OF THEIR

ISLAND FED PORK,

Hams and Bacon.

Superb Hams - - - 25 cts per lb

Elegant Breakfast Bacon 20 cts per lb

ALL ELSE IN PROPORTION.

CHRISTMAS GEESE

ROLLING IN FAT

Cheaper than any other House
can Sell them.

de21

CHRISTMAS, 1870.

FINEST EXHIBITION OF THE SEASON

Admittance Free!!

—AT—

Ex-Mayer Harris'

MEAT MARKET.

GOVERNMENT STREET, adjoining London House,

May be seen the best supply of

ISLAND FED

BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL and

PORK, in the City.

de22

WE. All Orders filled without Extra Charge for Car-
riage.

THOMAS HARRIS.

Charges Very Reasonable.

OFFERS FOR SALE LOW THE BEAU-
TIFUL ORGAN, preserved from the fire at Christ
Church Cathedral and since written and IMPROVED
with Construction Details and a Gold Front.

All Orders left at the Adriatic Hotel, James Bay
Bridge, will be promptly attended to.

de27 om

T. J. Mills Bowden,

DENTAL SURGEON

HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED

IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA,

GOVERNMENT and Bastion streets, Victoria.

Hours from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

de18

Carrying her Majestys' MAILS—

Will leave Cache Creek the 1st of Every Month for

Big Bend via Tranquille, Fort Kamloops, and the Shingle's

Ranchos, and return to Victoria via the Shuswap River.

ALL EXPENSES PAID for any of those places may be forwarded to the Ex-Mayer Harris' Express to Cache Creek, from

which point it will be taken by Ex-Mayer Harris' Express to its destination, at reasonable rates. Any business entrusted to this Express will be carefully attended to.

de23

General Depot:

Messrs. LANGLEY & CO.

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

de24

P. R. KID

Notice is hereby given that James Cooper, a Druggist, residing at Victoria, B.C., in September, 1870, conveyed and assigned his Dwelling House and Premises situated at James Bay, Victoria, and all his Furniture and other Goods, Chateliers and Effects therein, unto Thomas Lett Stahlsmith, as security for payment of certain monies in the said Deed mentioned; and that of the said Thomas Lett Stahlsmith has taken possession of the said property, contained in the said Deed.

DR. J. A. JACKSON & A. HORNIG

Solicitors for T. L. Stahlsmith,

Victoria, Dec 17, 1870.

de18